

القسم: الرياضيات
السنة: الثالثة

المادة: الآلة 1

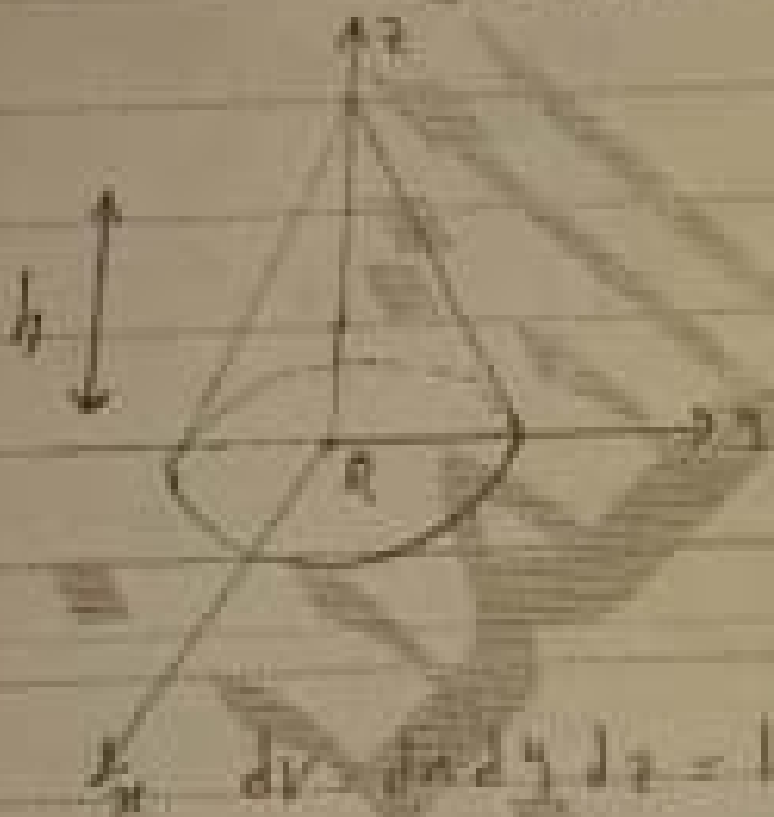
المادة: ميكانيك (17)

الموضوع: الثابت جرمي

مثال: مخروط متناقص جوار الكلا كتلة m وارتفاع نصف دائرة R وارتفاع h

1- احسب مركز الكتلة في النسبة المستويات الأخرى تم بالنسبة للمحاور الأخرى.

2- احسب مركز الكتلة في النسبة لمحاور الأخرى



$$0 \leq x \leq R$$

$$0 \leq y \leq R$$

$$0 \leq z \leq h$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$0 \leq z \leq h$$

$$z = z$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \frac{R(h-z)}{h}$$

$$dV = r dr d\theta dz = |J| dr d\theta dz$$

$$\Rightarrow dV = r dr d\theta dz$$

$$dm = \rho dV \Rightarrow m = \rho V$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h \Rightarrow m = \rho \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h$$

لأن كتلة حساب m في مركز الكتلة

$$m = \rho \int_0^h \int_0^{\frac{R(h-z)}{h}} \int_0^{2\pi} r d\theta dz dr$$

$$m = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h \left[\int_0^{\frac{R(h-z)}{h}} r dr \right] dz$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^h \left[\frac{R^2(h-z)}{2h^2} \right] dz \right] d\theta = \frac{\rho 2\pi R^2}{2h^2} \int_0^h (h-z)^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{-(h-z)^3}{3} \right]_0^h = \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rho \pi R^2 h$$

$$I_{xy} = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^h \int_0^{\frac{R(h-z)}{h}} x^2 dr$$

$$= \rho \iiint x^2 r dr d\theta dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h \left[\int_0^{\frac{R(h-z)}{h}} x^2 r dr \right] dz$$

$$= \rho 2\pi \int_0^h \left[\frac{R^2(h-z)^2}{2h^2} \right] dz = \frac{\rho 2\pi R^2}{2h^2} \int_0^h (h-z)^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \left[\int_0^h z^3 dz - 2h \int_0^h z^2 dz + \int_0^h z^4 dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{h^4}{4} - 2h \frac{h^3}{3} + \frac{h^5}{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{h^5}{5} - \frac{h^5}{3} + \frac{h^5}{5} \right] = \frac{\rho \pi R^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{h^5}{30} \right]$$

$$I_{xy} = \frac{\rho \pi R^2 h^3}{30} = \frac{1}{3} \rho \pi R^2 h \frac{h^2}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{xy} = m \frac{h^2}{10}$$

(7)

$$I_{x0} = \int r^2 dm \quad r = h \sin \theta$$

$$I_{x0} = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^h (r^2 \sin \theta) r dr d\theta dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^\pi \left[\int_0^h r^3 dr \right] dz$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} d\theta \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{R^4 (h-z)^4}{4h^4} \right] dz$$

$$= \rho [\pi] \cdot \frac{R^4}{4h^4} \int_0^\pi (h-z)^4 dz$$

$$= \pi \rho \frac{R^4}{4h^4} \left[\frac{(h-z)^5}{5} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi \rho R^4}{4h^4} \left[\frac{h^5}{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi \rho R^4 h}{10} = \frac{\pi \rho R^4 h}{10} = \frac{3mR^2}{10}$$

$$I_{x0} = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^h r^2 \sin \theta r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^\pi \left[\int_0^h r^3 dr \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{3mR^2}{10}$$

∴ Moment of inertia about axis passing through O

$$I_x = I_{x0} + I_{x1} = \frac{3mR^2}{10} + \frac{m h^2}{10}$$

(P)

$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{m(R^2 + 2h^2)}{2}$$

$$I_y = I_{y2} + I_{y40}$$

$$I_z = I_{z2} + I_{z4}$$

(2)

$$I_o = (I_{xy} + I_{yz} + I_{zx})$$

if

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2}(I_x + I_y + I_z)$$

of parallel axis